Arts

Economics at SGWU

Faculty

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Arthur Lermer, M.A. (Toronto)

Professors
Muriel Armstrong, M.A. (McGill)
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Morido Inagaki, Ph.D. (Rotterdam)
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Paul Hohenberg, Ph.D. (M.I.T.)

Associate Professors
George Davidovic, Lic. (Geneva)
George Lermer, Ph.D. (McGill)
André Martens, Ph.D. (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
Balbir S. Sahni, Ph.D. (New School for Social Research)
Abraham Tarasofsky, Ph.D. (McGill)

Assistant Professors
A. Anastasopoulos. Ph.D. (Rochester)
Benson S. Brown, Ph.D. (Berkeley)
Vittorio Corbo, Ph.D. (M.I.T.)
Franklin Mendels, Ph.D. (Wisconsin)
Peter Miles, Ph.D. (McGill)
Robert Rand, M.Phil. (Yale)
Barry D. Rosenfeld, M.A. (Penn.)
Morton Stelcner, Ph.D. (Syracuse)

Special Part-time Professors
Marcel G. Dagenais, Ph.D. (Yale)
Alain Van Peeterssen, Ph.D. (Université Libre de Bruxelles)

The Contribution of Economics to a Liberal Education

It is clear that in these closing years of the twentieth century we will require urgent solutions for many pressing social problems; and economic issues are frequently at the centre of these problems. Economics is a social science. It deals with people and the problems people face in supporting themselves and organizing their work. The solution to such domestic problems as pollution, poverty, and urban and rural economic organization as well as such international problems as the terrible disparities in the standard of living between rich and poor countries, will have to be radical indeed if they are to succeed. Without at least some knowledge of economics, it will be very difficult to have even an informed point of view on these pressing questions, and an informed pubic is essential if we are to hope for change.

Economics also has an important place in any liberal arts program because it is a social science, and serves as an instructive introduction to scientific methods for students without a scientific background.

Economics as a Career

What sort of employment opportunities can a graduate in economics expect to find open for him? Businesses typically hire students with training in economics for two reasons. One is their familiarity with analytical techniques, which makes them useful problem-solvers in all areas of business activity. Secondly, many companies perform economic forecasts, as well as economic analyses, for their own operations. Governments at all levels also employ a great many economists. Economic forecasting, taxation, health economics, educational economics, economics of finance, and labor economics are perhaps the most important fields, but governments employ economists for such varied tasks that it is difficult to enumerate them all. Another employer of economists is the financial sector. Here, economists are employed not only to perform economic analysis, but also in management and policy-making positions. Many professional economists also set up in private practice, that is, in consulting. Finally, there is a limited but growing field for employment of economists in teaching, as courses in economics become more common in junior colleges and high schools.

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partment has a graduate program leading
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conomics, closely linked with SGWU, adds
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partment also gave rise to the formation
.I.E.C. (Canadian International Centre of
ch and Information on Public and Coopera-
onomy) with headquarters located in the
ment. It publishes a scholarly half-yearly
called "Canadian CIRIEC Review".
E.C. activities have stimulated the develop-
a strong Cooperative Club within the
ity. The leaders of the Club are either
raduates taking the course in "Cooperative
e", or former students of the course.

Undergraduate Courses in Economics

Introductory
Introduction to Economics
Introductory Economics
Introduction to Economic History

Political Economy - Public Policy
The use of Economic Data
Intermediate Microeconomic Theory
Money and Banking
Economic Policy
International Economic Relations
Regional Economics
Industrial Relations
Public Finance and Fiscal Policy

Political Economy - Comparative Economic Systems
Contemporary Economic Systems
Marxian Economics
Soviet Economics
Theory and Practice of Cooperation

Economic Analysis
Mathematics for Economists
Introduction to Statistics for Economists
Microeconomic Theory (Mathematical Approach)
Intermediate Macroeconomic Theory
Advanced Microeconomic Theory
Mathematical Economics
History of Economic Thought
Advanced Macroeconomic Theory
Theory of International Trade
Labour Economics
Econometrics

Economic History and Development Economics
Economic History of Modern Europe
Economic History of Canada
Economic History and Development in the United States
Economic Development
Quantitative Development Economics
The Economic Development of Quebec

Information

For further information about Economics programs, or to discuss your interest with one of the faculty advisers, call 879-3845.